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Regards Passage of Anti-Japanese Legislation by California as Most Deplorable

Dr. Rudolph B. Teusler, a native of Richmond, who, as a very young man, practiced medicine here until he felt the call to labor in foreign fields, and

went to Japan as a medical missionary, where for fourteen years he has worked with such brilliant success that he has become the head of Japan's largest hospital, spent yesterday in Richmond with the family of a sister who is the daughter of the late W. Minor Woodward. He is director of St. Luke's International Hospital at Tokyo.

To a reporter for The Times-Dispatch, Dr. Teusler expressed his profound regret at the many unjust statements that have been made.

Under Japanese law, there are at least two methods whereby foreigners may own land in Japan. The first

is by the right of superficies. The State gives the title clearly and legally to the purchaser for 999 years. The only restriction on this form of ownership is that it is not to be used if a mine or oil were discovered on the property. That is, as the title indicates, the owner, under this form of ownership, has all rights to the use of the surface of the land. He may build on it, use it for agricultural purposes, or use it in any other way that he likes. Should he ever find a mine or oil on it, some special arrangement would have to be made with the government.

The second way for foreigners to

hold land in Japan is by the forming of a "shadan." This is a group of three or more foreigners, legally incorporated and constituted to hold land in simple anywhere in Japan for the purposes mentioned in the articles of incorporation. There are several "shadans" now existing in Japan, and holding extensive tracts of land all

through the country. As already stated, full title to the land is given under the laws regulating the formation of the "shadan," or juridical person, and the land is held permanently.

For all practical purposes, the title to land for 999 years is permanent possession.

I myself own land under the title of supergicies, and have many friends who hold land under the same form.

There is, as a statement that foreigners cannot own land, no basis in fact.

Find Japanese Honest.
The old statement that the Japanese are not honest was frequently seen quoted in American papers. This statement will not bear anything like honest investigation. As a physician I have come intimately into touch with the students of Japanese in the last fourteen years. I have known of life, and I certainly have found them quite as honest as Americans I have dealt with in my own country. If not

The old story that Japanese employ Chinese in their banks because they cannot trust their own people is absolutely untrue and silly.

coast, I was told that the Japanese were overrunning the whole of the State, and were about to enact a certain legislation which would, on some might some day, own all of the State. After careful investigation I cannot find that they own as much as 20,000 acres. What is 20,000 acres in a State of 158,260 square miles, containing 101,350,400 acres? and it has taken them twenty-one years to acquire this much. The problem before the standpoint does not seem very alarming.

It should be remembered that Japan

It should be remembered that Japan has her own recent possessions to colonize, and does not favor, but quite the contrary, strongly opposes her citizens coming to America. I was anxious to assist a Japanese to come with us to America two months ago that he

to America two months ago that he might pursue his studies here. Though I tried for two weeks to get him a passport, I failed to obtain it, and it was the Japanese government which prevented his coming—this because Japan a few years ago assured America that she would limit the emigration of her people to this country as far as she could within certain lines. And Japan is keeping her part of the agreement, as well as the spirit of the

The aggressive attitude of the California politicians back of this movement is one of the most humiliating and offensive land legislation in the history of the most deplorable sides of the question. They frankly state that the bills are anti-Japanese, and they lose little opportunity to describe them in an offensive and discourteous. This race prejudice attitude and crude handling of the problem has done more than any other factor to excite and antagonize the Japanese people, and it is only to be expected.

If any anti-Japanese bill passes the California Legislature the results will be most deplorable.

It is an international question and not a States' rights question.

To allow or countenance discrimination against the Japanese will be a highly discreditable act on the part of our nation, irrespective of the opinion of California as a State.

tional government be empowered to enforce treaty rights as well as make them. The prosperity and peace of all the United States are surely more

Authors of New Currency Bill
Were Born in Same Town
In Virginia.

This world is only a small place, after all, as Peary said when he found Doc Cook writing his lecture in the shadow of the North Pole. Two men born side by side may enter widely different spheres, may live far apart, and yet be brought together by force of irresistible circumstances.

After which moralizing, the story will proceed.

There will soon be before Congress a currency bill designed to make it

This bill, it is now apparent, will be the joint product of Robert Latham Owen, Senator from Oklahoma, and

The plot so far is rather obscure, but it will now be revealed. Both Senators, Robert L. Owen and Charles C. Glass, were born in Lynchburg, Va. and, for a time they lived in adjoining houses. Fifty-odd years later, they are in Congress from widely separated States, are respective chairmen of the banking and currency committee of their respective houses, and are collaborating on a measure of world-wide importance, to be known as the Owen-Glass bill.

Robert L. Owen was born on February 2, 1856. His father, of the same name, was president of the first

name, was president of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, while his mother was Narcissa Chisholm, of the Cherokee Indian nation. Contemporary history, in the shape of the Congressional Directory, fails to record the date of birth of Mr. Glass, but he is supposed to be about two years younger than Senator Owen.

State Insurance Commissioner Joseph

Butten remembers when the two boys were next-door neighbors, and when he lived directly across the street from them.

Paragraph Pulpit

The World's Need.

The world needs in religion to-day a living faith in living facts. Everywhere men are giving up old forms of belief. Foundations are shaking to

their fall beneath the stumbling tread of honest doubt. Old religious growths are ceasing to blossom into flowers of living faith. Tradition and truth are parting company in the minds of men. The swelling kernel of conviction slowly but surely sheds the husk of creed. Many old-time conceptions are growing obsolete. In the realm of re-

ligion the modern characteristics are uncertainty and unfaith. The night will grow yet darker and then—the dawn!—Unitarian Publicity Committee.
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